

BULGARIANS ARE IN POSSESSION OF TWO MORE GREEK TOWNS

Reported Marching on Kavalla; Germans Threatened to Use Force

POPULACE STIRRED

King Inundated With Demands for Action; Appeal to Venizelos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, May 29.—The Bulgarians have also occupied Dragotina and Spatovo and are reported to be marching on Kavalla.

The Greek Government explains that the occupation of Rupel was in consideration of the concessions to the Allies and the desire to observe strict neutrality. Moreover, no other course was possible, since the Germans threatened force and hostilities would inevitably have followed. The occupation of Rupel is necessary to ensure the safety of the march of the Bulgarians and Germans from Velea. Deep indignation is felt at Salonica at the surrender of the fort at Rupel. 10,000 of the inhabitants marched in procession, as a demonstration of their feelings, headed by Greek flags hung with crepe.

The Bulgarians at Demir-Hissar are only thirty miles from Killindir and the operation may mean an attempt to outflank the Allies entrenched in the Killindir-Karasull area.

London, May 29.—Reuter's special correspondent in Macedonia telegraphs that Greek popular indignation has been deeply stirred by the Bulgarian advance to Demir-Hissar. The King has received shoals of telegrams, urging an immediate breach with Bulgaria and joining the Entente, while M. Venizelos is being exhorted to save Greece.

It is suggested, however, that Bulgaria's move is a defensive and not an offensive one and is due to alarm at the growing strength of the Allies. The occupation of Rupel Pass, which commands the neck of the Struma Valley, may really denote a shortening of the enemy's defense upon the three main gateways northward: the Valley of the Struma, Krivolak Pass and Babuna Pass.

Asquith Will Defend Kitchener in Debate

Attack is Expected; Churchill and Other Noted Politicians Will Join Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—The business in the House of Commons this week will include the Consolidated Fund Bill. A keen debate is awaited when Lord Kitchener's salary comes up and Colonel Winston Churchill, Mr. Ellis Griffith, K. C. and Sir A. B. Markham, it is understood, will speak. In view of an expected attack on Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith will himself reply.

SUEZ CANAL RECEIPTS £1,075,725 LESS IN 1915

Tonnage Falls Off 4,143,340 From 19,409,495 During Previous Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—The annual report of the Suez Canal Company states that the receipts for 1915 decreased by £1,075,725 as compared with 1914. The total net tonnage through the canal decreased by 4,143,340 tons. In 1914 it totalled 19,409,495 net tons.

OKUMA TO RESIGN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokio, May 28.—Count Okuma has intimated that he will soon resign. Baron Kato will probably succeed him.

Hunan Province Has Joined In Independence Movement; Situation Is Reported Quiet

Bombs Thrown at Chang Tso-lin, Mukden Governor; He Escapes; 6 Others Killed, 10 Injured

A message from the Intelligence Bureau, Republican Government of China, states: "We are officially informed that Hunan declared its independence yesterday. The situation is quiet."

The Ostasiatische Lloyd also sent in this report: "Changsha, May 29.—The province of Hunan has declared its independence."

Mukden Bomb Outrage

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 29.—A report received from Mukden states that the Military Governor, General Chang Tso-lin, had bombs thrown at him twice on Saturday, at different places, when on his way from the railway station to his yamen. General Chang Tso-lin was not hurt, but about six of his escort and bystanders were killed and over ten wounded, the latter including some Japanese.

Some 70 arrests were made, but, up to the present, the assailants have not been discovered.

The Peking post-offices have been advised by the Ministry of Communications that money-order remittances to and from Shantung, Kiangsu and Hupeh must not be undertaken till further orders. Large quantities of copper cents continue to arrive from Tientsin.

Owing to the increase in the price of provisions, the Peking-Tientsin, Kin-han and Tsin-pu railways have decided to reduce the freight on all consignments of rice, flour and wheat by fifty per cent for three weeks from June 1st.

Disclaimer From Yuan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 29.—A Presidential mandate of today's date gives a complete account of the monarchical movement. The mandate states that Yuan Shih-k'ai disclaims all responsibility for the movement, as he was the first one to inform the State Council, by his representative, that the monarchical form of Government was unsuitable for the country and that he had refused all petitions from the provinces urging him to accept the crown.

Yuan Shih-k'ai relates how he was compelled to comply with the State Council's decision, which he forwarded to the people for further consideration. In spite of the decision

of the Citizens' Convention, he tried to be faithful to his oath, but he was finally compelled to accept the crown, in order to appease the monarchists.

The mandate does not deny that irregularities were committed during the elections for the Citizens' Convention, but they were done without the knowledge of the Chief Executive. The mandate concludes by threatening the publication of all petitions from the Provinces which urged the President to become Emperor.

Discuss President's Successor

A secret meeting was held, yesterday, in the Palace of the President, important questions being discussed, among them the acknowledgment of treaties concluded by Yuan Shih-k'ai with foreign powers and the question of his successor. It was decided that the new President must be given power to unite China and that he must give a guarantee that the foreign countries abstain from interfering with the situation in China.

The Government should undertake the protection of the life and property of Yuan Shih-k'ai and grant him favorable treatment. The past monarchical question shall not be raised up any more and administrative affairs during Yuan's presidency shall remain uncriticized. No punishment shall be meted out to the promoters of the monarchy.

According to the Peking Daily News, Liang Chi-chiao, representing the independent Provinces, in a telegram to Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, asked the latter to use his influence to secure the retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai, which was the only means to solve the difficulties of the present situation. General Tsai Ao has sent a telegram to General Feng Kuochang, at Nanking, in similar terms.

Hunan Also Independent

A private message from Changsha says that on the evening of the 28th, General Tang Hsiung-min, Chiang-chun of Hunan, summoned a military meeting at his yamen, which many important civil and military men of the province attended. General Tang explained the dangerous position of Changsha after the loss of important cities in the southern part of the province to the

(Continued on Page 2)

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION INTO HIGH TEA PRICES

British Government Promises Action if Stocks Have Been Withheld

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Richard Essex drew attention to the increase in the prices of tea, owing to operations in the London market.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that he was carefully inquiring into the matter, with a view to determining what action would be appropriate. He hoped to be able to make a statement very shortly.

If there had been any withholding of food-stuffs, the Board of Trade would exercise their powers.

LU CHUNG-YU HERE

Mr. Lu Chung-yu, Chinese Minister to Tokio, who returned to Peking last month, has been ordered back to his old post. He arrived in Shanghai Monday evening, and will proceed to Japan as soon as he has finished an investigation of the Chapel shooting, this being a special commission by the Peking government.

The Weather

Local thunder-squalls, with mist at sea. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.8 and the minimum 61.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.6 and 64.4.

Cunard and Ellerman Absorb Watson Line

Will Run Mediterranean Service with Seven Steamers Aggregating 11,000 Tons

Reuter's Service

London, May 29.—The Cunard and Ellerman companies have purchased the good-will and business of Messrs. Herbert Watson and Company, Manchester and will maintain a joint Mediterranean service. The Watson S. S. Co., Ltd., own seven steamers, totalling over 11,000 tons.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on May 6 and is due to arrive here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of April 30 is due at Hongkong on June 2 and here on June 6. Left Saigon for Shanghai on May 30.

Just A Fan! President Opens Baseball Season at Washington



America's Chief Executive is shown here throwing out the first ball at the opening game between the Washington Senators and the New York Yankees in Washington, on April 20. The President appeared in jocular mood, even though he is greatly depressed by the existing state of affairs with Germany. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him to the game. Members of the Senate and House attended the game. Majority Leader Kitchin of the House said "a gentlemen's agreement" had been reached that no important business would be transacted during the afternoon.

Tokio Receives News Yuan Is Poisoned But Peking Sends Denial

President Was Indisposed Last Week, But Graver Story Is Without Foundation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, May 28.—It is reported that President Yuan Shih-k'ai is in a very grave condition. It is suspected that he has been poisoned. Peking, May 30.—At the end of last week, President Yuan Shih-k'ai was indisposed, but the report that he was suffering from poisoning is without foundation.

GT. BRITAIN HAS CLOSED NON-FIGHTING SERVICES

Married Men Between 27 And 35 Have to Report For Military Duties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—Married men between the ages of 27 and 35 begin to report for service today. It is intimated that no non-combatant service is open.

Austria Loses 100,000 Men Within Fortnight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 29.—The Austrian losses on the Italian front since the 14th total over 100,000.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—
1. March "Slap-Bang".....Rubens
2. Overture "Ivan".....Contorno
3. Waltz "La Lettro de Manon".....Gillet
4. Selection "Il Trovatore"....Verdi
5. (a) Song "Peace and Rest" Betton
(b) "Hawatha".....Moret
6. Selection "The Earl and the Girl".....Caryl
A. de Krzyger,
Conductor-in-charge.

BATTLE OF VERDUN HAS COST GERMANY 350,000 CASUALTIES

French Loss Only a Third; Front Remains Practically Unchanged

ASSAULTS IN VAIN

Shock Tactics of No Avail Against Seventy-Fives And Maxims

FRUSTRATE PLANS

Crown Prince Foiled in Effort to Develop Fight West of Meuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 29.—The battle of Verdun was marked on Friday by the German "shock" troops being mown down by our 75s and machine-guns in vain repeated attempts to carry the French trenches south of Fort Douaumont and to recapture the part occupied by the French in Haudromont Quarries. The result of the previous French action against Fort Douaumont is thus shown obviously, for the German efforts have been retained on this front and the Crown Prince's plans for an offensive west of the Meuse seriously hindered.

On Saturday, the French obtained local advantages east of Hill 304, near the pathway connecting the Montzeville to Chattacourt road to the Esnes to Bois Bourrus path. On the Mort Homme sector, some trenches were carried by the French along the Chattacourt to Belhincourt road.

All German Attacks Fail

All the German counter-attacks on Cumieres failed. A few elements are still resisting in the west part of the village, but their position, forming a salient in the French lines, is much endangered. The French progress has continued towards Thiaumont Farm.

The front has remained practically the same for two months and the only result of the huge battle seems to be that the German army has lost 350,000 men. In the last combats, from the 22nd to date, according to trustworthy sources, the French casualties were three times inferior to the German losses.

The Germans have been compelled to withdraw important reserves from the Ailet front, to use them on the Verdun front, namely, two divisions forming the 1st Bavarian Corps, which has now been partly destroyed and removed behind the firing line to be reconstituted, which explains why there was no infantry action on Sunday but a heavy cannonade on the Mort Homme positions and Thiaumont Farm sector.

Intense Bombardment

The French and German batteries are still hammering intensely at Verdun. There was marked activity during the night. The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:—In the evening, the Germans debouched from Coubeaux Wood, but were completely repulsed by our artillery and rifle-fire. A second attack at midnight was also defeated.

The artillery duel at Vaux was exceedingly heavy. The French batteries, southward of Roye, wrecked the German first line works in the region of Beuvraignes.

Yesterday, our pilots engaged in fifteen air-battles. Two German machines were felled, also a French range-finding aeroplane, which was attacked northward of the Ailet by a Fokker, which fired a thousand shots at it.

Nevertheless, our pilot brought his bullet-riddled machine into the French lines, pursued by his assailant. Suddenly, another French aeroplane arrived at full speed and felled the Fokker at a range of thirty yards.

Our motor anti-aircraft guns destroyed two German aeroplanes, west of the Meuse.

Grand Finale Planned

London, May 29.—The British correspondent at French headquarters says that the statement that the two new German divisions at Verdun were withdrawn from the British front is incorrect. They came from Cambrai and were part of the German High Command's general reserve.

Prisoners belonging to these divisions state that this general reserve was to be used later for a final offensive at Verdun.

(Continued on Page 4)

WITNESSES TELL OF BIG FORCE OF CHAPEL POLICE INVADING SETTLEMENT

Armed Men Rushed Into Szechuen Road Immediately Shooting Began

THIRTY SHOTS ALTOGETHER

Policeman, Questioned by Foreigners, Turned and Fired Upon Them

Witnesses told graphic stories of the mysterious shooting on the North Szechuen Road on May 2 before the continued inquest at the Mixed Court yesterday. But after two and a half hours of testimony the splution of the strange affair was apparently no nearer.

One witness declared that he saw a large body of Chapel policeman running into the North Szechuen road after the firing began. Another said that he saw a number of the armed Chapel men in the North Szechuen Road—which is Settlement territory where the Chinese police have no right whatever.

Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wang were on the Bench, while Mr. Nishida watched the case for the Japanese consulate general. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the police and Mr. G. D. Musso represented the Chinese government. Mr. d'Almeida watched the proceedings for the Portuguese consulate general. Most of the witnesses were Portuguese.

Mr. A. M. Gutierrez said that he was walking south on the North Szechuen Road about 7 o'clock on May 2 with his smaller brother and a Miss Aguilar. At a flower shop just north of Helen Terrace he went in to buy the girl a bouquet. While there he heard two shots and he hurried to the door to bring in his companions. The Chapel policeman who was in the road fired three shots at them.

Fired Into Shops
"As we stepped toward the shop for safety," said the witness, "the Chinese postman fell beside the pavement. He groaned, his head fell forward and he died. I think one of the last shots killed him. We went up the stairs at the rear of the flower shop and then I went back and looked out the front door. I saw a Chapel policeman firing through the door into a Chinese shop across the street. At the same time I saw a man lying dead at the entrance of the Japanese school and another figure lying in Helen Terrace. I took my companions to my home in Helen Terrace by the back door and then went to the front and looked down from the verandah.

"From there I saw a Chapel policeman firing at a Japanese woman. The first shot struck the pavement for I saw the sparks fly. But the second must have hit her for she screamed.
"I also saw more Chapel policemen come out of Chapel and pass through Helen Terrace. There was a large number—I don't know how many. They went into the North Szechuen Road and turned toward Magnolia Terrace to the south."

Thirty Shots In All
The witness said that he heard about 30 shots in all.
Mr. Frederick Gutierrez was

coming from Hongkew Park with Mr. H. M. Machado who was among those killed. When they heard the shots they ran into a Chinese watchmaker's shop on the west side of the road. After the first shots there were five more which sounded very close and the witness ran into an inner room.

"I hid behind a glass show case," said Mr. Gutierrez.

Smiles ran around the court room and the witness explained hastily that there was wood on the bottom of the case so that he could not be seen.

"I heard several shots," he continued, "and one of them smashed the glass over my head. Mr. Machado and Mr. Aguilar had also run into the shop. I found later that Mr. Machado was fatally wounded and Mr. Aguilar was shot through one arm. A Chinese in the shop was also shot through the side."

Mr. Alberto Aguilar was with this same party and was wounded in the arm. He was with his sister and a Mr. da Silva. They ran into the watchmaker's shop and when things quieted down a bit Mr. Aguilar went to the door and saw a Chapel policeman in front of it. His back was to the shop. The witness called to him.

Thought It Was Thieves
"What's the matter," he asked, "Thieves?"

At about this time Mr. C. H. Williams of the American consulate general, ran into the next shop. He also asked the Chapel man what was the matter.

"The Chapel policeman turned," said Mr. Aguilar, "and fired at Mr. Williams. I ran back into the shop and heard two shots. I noticed blood on my arm after that and it was the first I knew that I had been hit. There were about 10 or 15 more shots and things became quiet so I went to the door and looked out. There were about half a dozen Chapel policemen in the North Szechuen Road."

Mr. da Silva corroborated the previous evidence. He said that he went into the watchmaker's shop and started to run out the back door. But outside he saw several Chapel men with rifles and he stayed inside. The wife of the Chinese watchmaker was also put on the stand. She testified that the Chinese assistant shot in the side died the next day at the hospital. Her 9 year old daughter was also wounded in the back.

The last witness, Mrs. Morita, had had her left arm amputated as a result of a wound received on the same night. She was so weak from the operation that she had to sit in the witness box. She knew little of the affair. She was in the kitchen of her home at No. 158 North Szechuen Road. There were reports but she had heard many similar noises in China. At the second volley she was struck in the arm by a bullet. Her husband told her later that a Chapel man did the shooting.

The inquest was continued.

THE CHIVALROUS TURK

Townshend Tells of Good Treatment By Halli Pasha
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—General Townshend, interviewed by the representative of a paper in Constantinople, said that he had been deeply impressed by the chivalry of the Turkish Commander in Mesopotamia, Halli Pasha. "All our wants were attended to beyond expectation."

Useless for Central Powers to Postpone Inevitable--Sazonoff

'They Have Lost'; Tells of Autonomy for Poland And Other Reforms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times wires that M. Sazonoff, in an important statement, said that he had read with the deepest gratitude and appreciation King George's address to the members of the Duma who recently visited Great Britain and Mr. Asquith's words of greeting to his Russian guests.

Mr. Asquith's announcement of the complete agreement existing between Great Britain and Russia with regard to Eastern affairs heralded the dawn of a new day in the world of politics and the world of diplomacy. The absolute accord between Russia and Great Britain meant that the alliance formed against the common enemy would become an alliance for all time, based on community of interests. "In true friendship between Great Britain and Russia, the peace of the world is assured to our children and to our children's children."

The crystallization of the idea that France, Britain and Russia cannot be alienated is an established certainty. The Central Powers have lost, no matter how long they postpone the inevitable day. The conception that Russia entertained aggressive designs at the expense of Europe was very far from the truth.

With a southern outlet irrevocably secured, with her boundaries suitably adjusted, with her fellow Slavs assured of their dues, the aims of Russia in the West will be fulfilled. Russia does not stand as a menace to Norway and Sweden. The recent agitation over the Aland Islands has been happily dissipated.

It was impossible at present to outline Russia's full program in Poland, but she would receive a just and equitable autonomy in the greatest degree, adjusted to her economic and industrial development.

ARTILLERY'S BICENTENARY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—The bicentenary of the Royal Artillery was celebrated by a commemorative service at the garrison church at Woolwich, yesterday. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a special order, pays a tribute to the discipline and devotion to duty displayed by the Royal Artillery.

Hunan Province Joins Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

Kwangsi and Kwelchow army, and in order to save the people from bloodshed and distress, suggested that the best thing to do was to declare independence.

Formal independence of Hunan was announced next morning. A circular telegram regarding the matter was sent to the independent provinces, and a telegram, too, was sent to Peking. On the afternoon

of the same day, two thousand Hunan troops were despatched to Yachow, the gate to Changsha, which is garrisoned by 6,000 Hunan soldiers.

A rumor from Hankow says that Wuchang is preparing to declare independence.

Another report says that all northern troops in Hunan were ordered to leave two weeks ago. Peking is pessimistic.

A Peking despatch to the Eastern

News Agency (Japanese) says: The fact that at the Nanking Conference, only Ni Shih-chung and the delegate of Chang Hsun out of all the delegates of the 15 provinces supported the retention of Yuan Shih-kai as the President has become clear and the general public is viewing the situation pessimistically. The foreigners in Peking comment on the situation as follows:—The dignity and popularity of Yuan Shih-kai has hitherto been exagger-

ated and it has now been wiped out throughout China. Yuan is still trying to remain in office and is working many intrigues for that purpose. It will be a wise measure on the part of Yuan Shih-kai to abdicate without being forced to do so.

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In the Courts

Charge of Manslaughter

The manslaughter case against Mr. Alexander Belya was continued yesterday in the British Police Court. Mr. Belya is charged with striking a richa coolie who died afterward. The case will be continued this morning.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Francis Ellis for defendant.

Chinese P. C. No. 1072, in answer to Mr. Newman, said he was attached to Hongkew Station. About 10.30 a.m. on the 28th he was on duty at the Kaohing Road Bridge, on the Fearon Road side, when in consequence of a report made to him, he went southwards along Fearon Road and saw a coolie leaning against a fence. The coolie seemed as if he was about to die, as he had little breath left in him and his eyes were half closed.

There were three richas near by, and two richa coolies. The number of the richa which belonged to the sick man was 332. Witness reported the matter to the police station and afterwards he took the sick coolie to St. Luke's Hospital, accompanied by Sergeant No. 34. On the way to the hospital the coolie died. The deceased coolie's richa was about 15 paces away from certain logs of wood.

In answer to Mr. Ellis, witness said he was informed by one of the richa coolies that the sick coolie had been assaulted by a foreigner.

By the Court—The deceased was wearing only a shirt and pants.

Sergt. J. Hamilton spoke to being called from Hongkew station to Fearon Road, where he found a richa coolie sitting down in a corner on a piece of waste ground. The coolie's back was against an "S. M. P." stone and his legs were stretched out. Witness thought the man was dead, as there was no

movement and his head had fallen backwards. The coolie was taken to hospital by the last witness.

Dr. Davis (recalled) gave evidence to the effect that deceased had an abnormally small heart and lungs.

A richa coolie named Wang Dah said that last Tuesday he went to the Way Feng richa company to change his richa. He there saw, in the office, a Chinaman who was now dead. He did not know his name, but he knew he was a richa coolie employed by the same company. Witness heard the foreigner ask the man how many cabbages he had carried in his richa and he replied 20. The foreigner said he had carried over 100 cabbages.

After the discussion the foreigner commenced to assault the coolie; he caught hold of him with the left hand and punched him with the right hand. The foreigner used very heavy blows, and kicked the coolie on his thigh. After the assault the foreigner was sent for, and the coolie was given his dollar back. Then the coolie took up his staff, and in a crouching position, went away, witness accompanying him. After going 20 or 30 paces he fell down near the fence, as he was "not feeling well in his heart."

He crawled towards the fence, after falling down, on his hands and knees, and then leaned against the fence. Witness asked him whether he felt pain, but he could not speak. Witness then called the police. The coolie did not go round the logs but crawled over them. In crawling over, he did not fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis, witness said he did not know the deceased and saw him for the first time on that day. It was quite true that the interpreter said that unless the coolie told the truth the foreigner would beat him. The foreigner hit the coolie with his right hand on the left side of the body. The foreigner's fist was closed, and of this witness was quite sure. Practically no time at all elapsed between the foreigner giving the blows and the coolie getting back his dollar.

Shipping Case Adjourned
After another hearing of the claim of Racine, Ackerman and Co. against Moller and Company in the British

Supreme Court yesterday a further adjournment was taken. Mr. Skinner Turner was on the bench.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. R. N. Macleod, with Mr. A. G. Mossop, for defendants; and Mr. G. H. Wright watched the proceedings on behalf of the Wah Hsing Insurance Co.

In answer to the cross-examination of Mr. Macleod, Mr. S. Bayes Davy said that the damage done to the cargo in the forehold was done by fresh water and was caused by docking in the first instance. In the forehold there was a fracture in the stringer angle, which had no effect until the cement in the scuppers was cracked. That defect of the stringer angle had no connection with the casualty at sea. The fracture was a very old one and was due to a faulty angle; it was not due to wastage. Cement had been left in the fore peak, in the after peak a great number of plates were renewed and no new cement applied save in the bilge.

Regarding the thirty-five frames wasted in the forehold, witness said reverses had been put in. They had not been used originally but their absence was no sign of the unseaworthiness of the vessel.

Dealing with his conclusion in his report on the damage, witness said that after the jettison the vessel was safe from foundering. The cause of the disablement was due primarily to the seas getting down into the engine room, putting out the fires, and giving the vessel a list, and also the straining of the vessel causing the fracture of the "H" strake. The fracture occurred at the after end of the superstructure, which though it tended to strengthen the vessel only did so over its own length. On account of the original structural weakness the superstructure might in this case tend to diminish the strength of the vessel at each end of the superstructure. It could have been remedied by compensation, which, however, had not been done.

The wastage about the line of fracture would not have been detected by the testing hammer. The discovery of wastage of plates beneath the leading was not an uncommon thing in old ships. Witness had never experienced such wastage before as he discovered about the fracture. It was due to rust. Its being unusual would be a reason for its non-discovery earlier. Witness had seen exceptional wastage in a ship from home which had been classed at Lloyd's.

Witness explained how water

entered through the fracture and found its way into the after hold. The people on board had filled the fracture with rags and wood at sea to prevent leakings. Had it not been for the list, she would only occasionally take in a little water.

His Lordship—It would make them uncomfortable?—Yes, and affected their peace of mind somewhat.

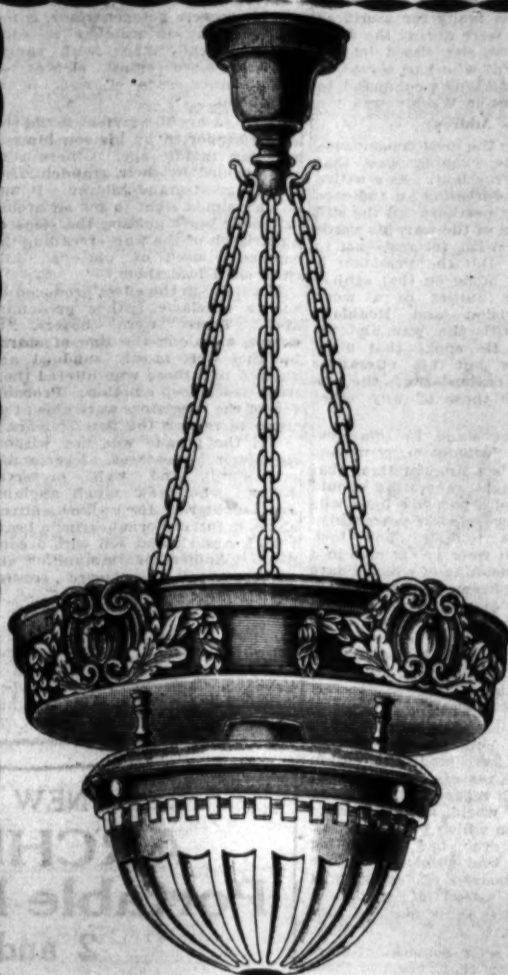
Witness said a large number of repairs made on the Ninju Maru were not so necessary that witness would not have let her go to Vladivostok if they had not been done. The ship was quite big enough to do the voyage on which she was sent out. There was nothing wrong with the ship's size. The most essential parts of the hand pumps—the plungers—were not on board when the vessel returned. "They had not been used for donkeys' years," witness added.

The pump in the forehold would have been of no use as there was no water there, and the one for the after hold was too small. The amount of water coming through the fracture could have been kept under by one efficient pump working all the time. In the condition in which the crew was, it was perfectly reasonable to accept a tow from the s.s. Javary. Witness was of opinion that the vessel encountered a strong winter gale with heavy squalls of force. It was possible to have a force of seven or eight at the various stations, and have worse weather between them. Fifty miles might differ even more than the wind. The Ninju Maru had been employed as a fish carrier on the Japanese coast.

He would say that the weather the Ninju Maru experienced was more than ordinarily rough.

Mr. McNeill—I suggest to you that the price of \$35,000 was a very high price for a ship of that size? Before the war, if they had got \$10,000 they would have got a very good price, and it is only the war that has increased the price. Now, I only value her at \$40,000.

Mr. P. C. Reilly, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Parker and Reilly, said he made a report upon a portion of the Ninju Maru on February 18. He found the "H" strake had been wasted away and there was a vertical fracture of a plate near the No. 3 bulkhead frame and another one running horizontally. There had been a wastage down to 3-32 of an inch. The fracture might be caused by the vessel being supported on the crest of a wave in the middle. Witness had examined only that part of the ship. There were also three holes in the bulkhead, all the other bulkheads appeared to be good. If other parts of the ship were weak the fractures might be serious.



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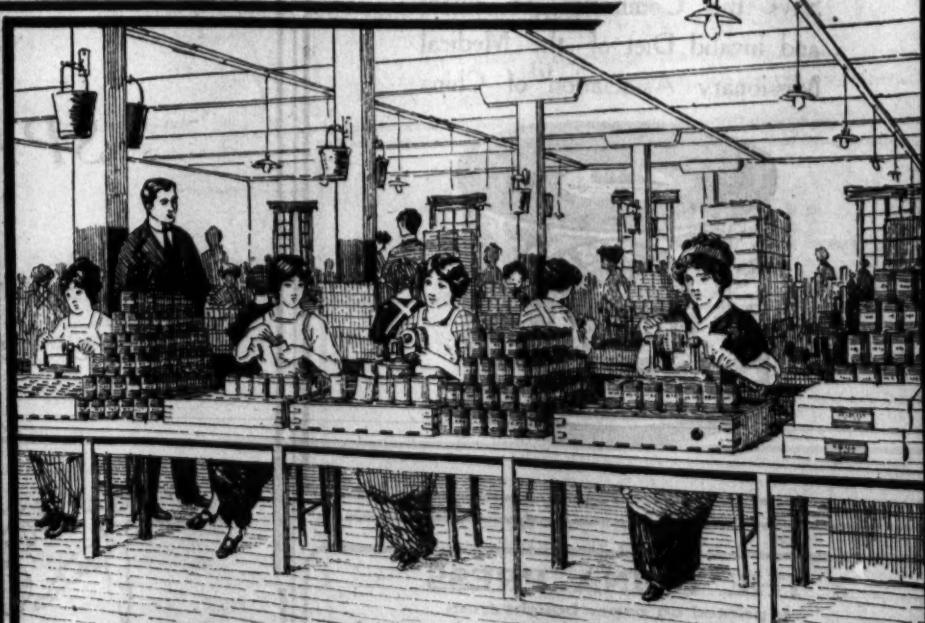


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Memorial Day Is Observed

(Continued from Page 1)
nation's capital, where, in 1865, the mighty hosts of the Union, battle-scarred and flushed with victory, gathered for the Grand Review and marched for days past the stand occupied by President Johnson.

In 1915
The Reunion of 1915 began officially on Sunday, September 26, when patriotic services were held in the morning at all the churches of Washington while in the afternoon there was a special memorial service at Peace Cross, Mt. St. Alban's. At the Vermont Avenue (Disciples) Church I had the rather unique experience of hearing a sermon to the veterans of the Grand Army preached by the son of a Confederate soldier, the Rev. Earle Willey.

On Monday, September 27, the Assembly Hall of the Reunion (known officially as Camp Matthew G. Emery and once the Census Building) was formally dedicated, the National Association of Patriotic Instructors began its sessions, and in the evening bonfires were lighted and signals flashed from the old forts around Washington which had been scenes of action during the story.

The Opening Session
But the real activities of the Reunion began with the opening reception on the evening of Tuesday, September 28. The Assembly Hall, though spacious, was far too small to hold the crowds that surged around it. But admission was by ticket only and I was fortunate enough to be among those who received one. This, I should explain, was accorded me not as any mark of recognition, but mainly because I happen to have two near relatives who served through the Civil War and still survive, but were unable to attend and I was considerably allowed to represent them.

The platform that evening was occupied by many celebrities—among them Corporal Tanner, the man who lost both legs in the war—who for fifty years has walked with cork legs, and who is distinguished as one of at least three (with Private Dabzell and Clem, the Drummer-boy of Chickamauga) who won fame in the great struggle without rising from the ranks. Corporal Tanner was once considered a rather strong partisan but his remarks on this occasion were above criticism. Like the other speakers he dwelt not on the bitterness of the war nor even on the suffering it caused, but on its results; its benefits to the nation, the rewards of sacrifice. Indeed throughout the whole reunion I did not hear a single utterance nor see a single incident, which could reasonably offend the sensibilities of our fellow citizens who wore the gray—many of whom were present. It was everywhere apparent that the time had come, as envisioned by our New England poet Whittier at the close of the war, when "North and South together brought Shall own the same electric thought In peace a common flag salute And, side by side in labor's free And unresentful rivalry, Harvest the fields whereon they fought".

Another speaker of the first evening was Mrs. John A. Logan, a white haired Mother in Israel, who has given both husband and son to her country. Notwithstanding her losses Mrs. Logan bravely condemned the sentiment expressed in the much overworked phrase: "I did not raise my boy to be a soldier." She received an ovation when she

declared that the women of America must be no less ready for sacrifices now than they were during the dark days of '61 and she closed by inviting all present who had served in her deceased husband's command to call at her home in Washington.

The President's Address
But of course the most conspicuous address of the evening was that made by our President. As a native of the South, addressing an audience preponderantly northern, on the still delicate subject of the war, his words were awaited with interest—not to say curiosity. But the President is very much at home on that subject and he is the author of a work entitled "Division and Reunion" which deals with the war and reconstruction. He spoke that night without notes but his utterances aroused more enthusiasm in the vast assembly than those of any other speaker.

"One cannot stand in this presence," he said "without many moving thoughts. It is a singular thing that men of a single generation should have witnessed what you have witnessed in the crowded 50 years which you celebrate tonight. You took part when you were young men in a struggle the meaning of which I dare say you thought would not be revealed during your lifetime, and yet more has happened in the making of this nation in your lifetime than has ever happened in the lifetime of any other nation in the lifetime of a dozen generations."

"The nation in which you now live is not the nation for whose union you fought. You have seen many things which have made this nation one of the representative nations of the world with regard to the modern spirit of that world, and you have the satisfaction which I dare say few soldiers have ever had of looking back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that instead of destroying it healed; that instead of making a permanent division it made a permanent union."

"You have seen something more interesting than that, because there is a sense in which the things of the heart are more interesting than the things of the mind. This nation was from the beginning a spiritual enterprise, and you have seen the spirits of the two once divided sections of this country absolutely united. A war which seemed as if it had the seed of every kind of bitterness has seen a single generation put bitterness absolutely out of its heart, and you feel, as I am sure the men who fought against you feel, that you were comrades even then, though you did not know it, and that now you know that you are comrades in a common love for a country which you are equally eager to serve."

"This is a miracle of the spirit, so far as national history is concerned. This is one of the very few wars in which in one sense everybody engaged may take pride. Some wars are to be regretted, some wars mar the annals of history; but some wars in contrast make those annals distinguished, showing that the spirit of man sometimes springs to enterprises that are even greater than his own mind had conceived."

The Parade
The climax of the Reunion was reached on the forenoon of September 29 when the veterans paraded along the entire length of Pennsylvania Avenue and were reviewed by the President, from a stand located on the same site as that occupied by his predecessor in 1865. Here again I was fortunate in being seated opposite the reviewing stand where the parade could be seen at its best.

Words fail to describe the impression it produced, not for its numbers, though they were great; not for its display of color and bunting; not for the numerous bands of music which enlivened the march with their stirring airs; no, but for the personnel of the paraders and the associations which they recalled.

"For here was the last remnant of a mighty army—the saviors of the nation—many of whom had marched along this same route at the Grand Review fifty years before. Then they were about to turn homeward and begin life anew; now they were making their last march before 'the bivouac of the dead.' Then their steps were quick and lively; now slow and feeble. For scarcely one of

them was under three score and ten and many were octogenarians. Some hobbled along on crutches or supported unsteady steps with canes. Numbers wore empty sleeves or showed other scars of war. Some were blind.

Often an aged warrior would be led or supported by his son himself long past middle age. Others were accompanied by their grandchildren or even great-grandchildren. It was no uncommon sight to see an urchin of tender years guiding the steps of a patriarch of the war—recalling the expression used of old—"a little child shall lead them."

Naturally in the effect produced by such a spectacle pathos predominated. There were cheers, of course, all along the line of march but they were mostly subdued and showed that those who uttered them were under deep emotion. Probably few of the spectators were able at all times to repress the flow of tears.

Yet the parade was not without its humorous features. I remember one sturdy and well preserved veteran who drew much applause and laughter. He walked entirely alone, in full uniform bearing a heavy rifle, knapsack and roll with a complete equipment of ammunition and on his back a placard reading "As I Marched 50 Years Ago."

The 'Voices'
At the "Campfire" in the evening after the parade Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court read a Dramatic Ode composed by him especially for the occasion, and

which, I venture to think, may have a permanent place in the patriotic literature of our country. It is entitled "Voices" and represents the greetings of various ones to the veterans and their supposed replies. It is too long to quote entire but I cannot close more fittingly than by reproducing the "Voice of Columbia." They are still the same in Columbia's eyes.

Their trappings are altered, their step may be strange, in the sight of the mother they never can change.

She tells them by signs no season destroys—
I know you, I know you, my old, brave boys!

Few are ye coming—few, ye say—
Only a corporal's guard today
To the armies on armies that
marched away!

Your eyes are hidden; look up and see!
Not there with you—they are here
with me.
All that saluted in '65,
All that passed in flame and smoke,
All whose hearts in the hell-pens
broke,

All that were flung in the mingled
graves,
All that were swung in the shrouds
of the waves.
They have come to my muster with-
out a sound:
By the hundred thousand they hem
me round;

They flow like a mantle, miles of
blue!
Farragut comes with his fighting
crew:

The boys are down from the hills
again,
The devil-care riders, and Stannard's
men.
Here is rank and file, leader and
man,
Hancock and Hooker and Sheridan!
Logan is here, of the raven look,
Thomas, the Chickamauga Rock,
Kearney with eye like a saber-flash,
Sherman, biting his brief mustache!
Grant is watching you, silent and
grim,

With the smile of a child in the
heart of him.
Give them hurrahs—cheer upon
cheer!
No one is missing.....Lincoln is
here!
And then in changing meter is
heard the Voice of one singing:
"My country! my country! my country!
There is never a leaf that will fade,

There is never a flower that will
wither,
In the garland thy fingers will
braid!
Their praise will be blown from the
mountain,
Their song will be sung by the sea!
Immortal, immortal, my country,
Thy sons who shall perish for
thee!"

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WEATHER

Most at sea, some local thundersqualls.
South-east to south-west monsoon
along the whole coast.

SHANGHAI, MAY 31, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

History in Suspense

(New York Times)

GERMANY and her three allies, with a population among them of 140,000,000 people and an effective military man power of 15,000,000, are at war with Russia, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Portugal, Canada, Australia, and Japan, whose combined population is more than 360,000,000 and whose effective military man power is above 30,000,000. Germany did not open the war with the weight so heavily against her. She would not have dared to do so. The odds were determined afterward, by the accession of England, Japan, and Italy. They are overwhelming. Brooding contemplation of them has driven Germany to excesses of thought and deed not otherwise to be explained than as the reactions of fearful despair. History may so regard them. But what would history say if Germany at this time had madly flung the weight of 100,000,000 more people into the scales against herself? Would it not conclude that fate had strangely marked her for destruction?

The issue is clear, except as it may seem to have been complicated by a degree of forbearance on the part of the American people which is perhaps without parallel in the whole narrative of human affairs. If Germany has misunderstood this, so much the worse. We require that she shall abandon methods of submarine warfare which shock humanity, put civilization upon its self-defense, and imperil continually the lives of American citizens, of whom numbers have been already destroyed. The responsibility of keeping or breaking friendly relations with the United States rests wholly with Germany. She cannot evade it. She must either stay the U-boat in its career of frightfulness against merchantmen at sea or forfeit her relations of friendship with us.

By declining to meet our ultimatum and accepting the alternative, Germany has only one thing to gain, namely, the "freedom" to use her U-boats without restraints of any kind. That is to say, she would be self-licensed to sink any ship on sight, and this she could hardly hope to do without forcing the United States to take active part against her. Acts of submarine commanders which had led to a break in diplomatic relations with the United States could not be multiplied in number or intensified in wantonness without provoking war.

What Germany has to lose, in that event, is everything. Her tragic fate would then be known. She herself may harbor a morbid passion for martyrdom. Her allies do not share it. A break with the United States could not fail to have a profound effect upon them.

Turkey has no suicidal mania. She has a will to live, and would begin at once to parley for her future. Bulgaria's decision to take part with the Central Powers was influenced by the conviction that they would win. There was no cant about it at the time, Bulgaria had the refreshing grace to say her motives were purely selfish. They are selfish still. A change of judgment as to the outcome would entail a change of heart.

Austria-Hungary has never had a whole stomach for this war. She would have no enthusiasm whatever for the thought of perishing heroically. Moreover, Vienna is likely to be moved by the Pope's prayer: "May the nations at peace preserve it,

thanking God for so great a blessing." Vienna does not sigh for more enemies to be conquered by Austria's counsels, for what they weigh, are said to be on the side of keeping peace with the United States. That is altogether probable. The Austrian wants to live in the world that will survive when Prussian frightfulness is powerless to protect him.

Germany, therefore, cannot break with the United States without at once increasing the potential strength of her enemies and diminishing the confidence of her allies. She prefers, no doubt, to think contemptuously of the United States. That is because she entertains a low opinion of forbearance. Patience under great provocation is beyond her understanding, unless it be the fruit of cowardice. The sword of Damocles has been too long in falling. Perhaps it is a thing of wood. So write editors in Berlin, when the censor will allow it.

But history would hardly know how to treat the fact that Germany, already facing overwhelming odds, had wrecked her peace with the strongest single nation in the world, one whose resources any German economist could have truthfully reported to the powers in Wilhelmstrasse. Waiving the ethics of the case, the sheer inexpediency of that choice would leave the reason numb.

Casement Dreamt He Would Fail

By Charlotte Teller
(New York American)

Did Sir Roger Casement know that he was to fail in his enterprise? And, in spite of a premonition so powerful as to color his mood for days, did he try to carry out his plan to free Ireland from the English?

One morning last January, Sir Roger Casement came into the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, where several of us were sitting. He told us of a dream that he had had the night before.

He dreamt that he was to be killed. The dream was not clear as to whether he was to be shot or hung. But in his dream he had made up his mind that he would rather die by his own hand. And he cut the veins of his legs, and was bleeding to death when he woke up.

The shadow of the dream was over him to such an extent that we were all affected by it. We wondered if anything had happened to make him dream of so tragic an ending to his efforts to work for Ireland inside of Germany.

That brought back to me vividly how, a few evenings before, when three of us had been together in the long corridor of the Adlon, talking of the war, I had noticed a German officer come in and take his seat near enough to hear all that we said. We neither changed the subject nor lowered our voices. But I saw Sir Roger flush slowly—the deep red of repressed anger.

I believed then that what I had heard was true: that he was being followed and watched by the order of the German Government, and that he believed it.

It seemed monstrous to me. And yet it had impressed me enough to make me look at Sir Roger Casement with new interest. He is a man who seems the last one in the world to be plotting against any country—England or Germany. He has a clear, Irish gray eye, and the manner of a man to whom all publicity is embarrassing. He talks very little. You do not even get the sense of repressed emotions beyond those of an Irishman who feels the tragedy of his country.

His old friends of the days when his antagonism to England was not taken seriously now say that is, since the war, mentally unbalanced. He did not give that impression in Berlin. He was taken most seriously by some of the most prominent and solid thinkers of Germany.

As we sat in the Adlon lobby that morning, the day after his dream, we asked him if it were true that he thought of going to Turkey. He said he was thinking of it. We felt it was a desire to get away from Germany. For we had heard that he was completely discouraged at the Germans' delay in sending an expedition to Ireland, and that the longer he stayed there the less likelihood there seemed to be that such an expedition would be started.

Cats And Needles

(From Popular Science Monthly)

Cats seem to have a habit of swallowing needles. When a cat is brought to a veterinary hospital suffering with a cough the doctor always looks for a needle. In one instance Dr. Childs of New York operated on a cat to remove what he thought was an ordinary needle. He found a hatpin nine inches long. But the cat's life was saved.

CHOOSING A JOB

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—

In the public schools of Cincinnati a child is not only taught; he is also studied. His physical and mental qualities are tabulated, and by the time he is ready to enter high school, he and his teacher are often able to agree as to what line of work he shall pursue. He is not required to make a final choice at this time. He may change in the course of his high school education. But every effort is made to help him find himself, by finding the kind of work that he wants and is able to do.

This business of finding the right work for the child, and then training him for it, is at present engrossing progressive educators everywhere. It has gone beyond the schools, and leading commercial organizations are hiring expert investigators to study their employees and find out just what each one of them can do best. There are even correspondence schools which teach this new science of man-study, urging you, in their advertisements, to analyze your own character, and those of your children and business associates.

This new movement may lead to absurdities, but nevertheless it is a big thing. The principles of scientific efficiency have been carefully applied by modern industrialism to almost every element therein except the man. He has commonly chosen his work by haphazard, and learned to do it by slow processes of imitation. Mark Twain said that a machine that ran as poorly as the human body wouldn't sell. He might have added that a machine as poorly adjusted to its work as the average human wouldn't run at all.

"Vocational guidance" and "life-career motive" are the names which the educators give to this new method of making education effective. These terms occur frequently in expert reports, and in most of our large cities, some system of vocational guidance has been put into practice; but in the great majority of American schools—the innumerable country and village schools—it is still unknown. Yet the principles are simple, and much easier to apply in a small school than a large one. Interest in the pupils and intimate knowledge of them on the part of the teacher, together with genuine co-operation from the parents are the essentials. For example, here is one of the methods used in Cincinnati:

When the pupil has reached the eighth grade, a card is filled out upon which his characteristics are fully set forth in accordance with a fixed form. His health, height, weight and the quality of his senses are set down by the physician. The teacher, from observation, then records his powers of observation, memory, attention, intellectual ability, manual ability, perseverance, promptness, whether mental coordination is slow or rapid, whether the child is deliberate or impulsive, or neither, whether he is a leader or a follower (as shown in play), his preferences, successes, likes and dislikes in his studies, the vocation of his parents, and what vocation the child is considering, if any.

It may readily be seen that with this data in hand, any person of moderate intelligence and sympathy can greatly assist the child in choosing a calling. If an absolute and final decision can not be made, the child's mind may nevertheless be turned in the right direction, and interest in choosing a life career awakened.

Throughout his high school course, the life-career motive is kept before the child, by occasional talks in which the importance of selecting a vocation is urged. In the first year, these talks are general, in the second, different vocations, their requirements and opportunities, are discussed, while in the third year, higher education is brought strongly before the student, so that he will consider earnestly whether he wants to go to college or not.

Another method of helping the child to find himself which has been used in Cincinnati and also in Grand Rapids, Michigan, consists in having the pupils write essays about themselves—nearly always a congenial and stimulating subject. The pupil is urged to discuss his health, his habits and likes and dislikes, to estimate his own abilities, to compare his opportunities with those of men who have achieved great things. In the later years of high school, these essays become more and more practical. In his second year the child is required to write about the opportunities open to him. In his third year, he is asked to consider his habits as a business asset, while in his last year of high school work he is required to write fully about the vocation he has chosen. The value of thus stimulating the youngsters to think about their own futures is obvious.

Most of us probably spend more or less time trying to analyze and

estimate our own abilities, but with little success. Self-love no doubt interferes with a correct estimate, but above all we lack a scientific method of approaching the problem. Herman Schneider, Dean of the college of engineering, University of Cincinnati, has worked out a most efficient and interesting method of adjusting his students to the kind of work which they are best fitted to do. In so doing he has worked out a schedule of the more important qualities that count in the fitness and efficiency of the individual. This chart would help almost anyone to arrive at a better understanding of his own abilities. If you were examining yourself in accordance with this method, you would determine the following things:

Whether you are physically strong or weak, of a mental or manual type, settled or roving disposition, adapted to indoor or outdoor life, directive (inclined to run things) or dependent, original or imitative, fond of undertaking of small scopes or large; (do you enjoy taking a watch to pieces, or would you rather plan a way to reach the South Pole); adaptable or self-centered (do you quickly fit into any environment or do you try to make the environment fit you); deliberate or impulsive; logical or illogical, accurate in the use of your hands or inaccurate, and slow or quick in associating ideas.

In addition to these things, you would consider whether you have musical sense and a color sense, whether your mind is concentrated or diffuse, and whether you are static or dynamic. The last two alternatives require some explanation. The man who insists on arguing any point to a settlement, if it takes all day, has a mind capable of concentration. The one who rapidly passes from one idea to another is diffuse. The man who is aggressive, always jumping into a new project with his teeth gritted, is dynamic. He usually attracts a lot more attention than the chap that quietly but efficiently holds down his job. The latter is of the static type. He is just as necessary as the hustler.

Of course, a lot of these contrasting qualities may occur together. You may be fond of outdoor life, but able to do your best work in an office. You may be both manual and mental—a born executive and yet fond of making rustic furniture. But any individual who will honestly examine himself according to this schedule can hardly fail to arrive at a new understanding of his own abilities and of the importance of giving them the fullest play.

For the man who is doing the wrong kind of work or living in the wrong environment is a social waste. He is not only failing to do himself justice, but he is wasting the most precious materials of human society—ability and energy. Success and happiness both consist largely of congenial work in a congenial environment, and these things it is the right and duty of every individual to seek.

Too often a man will stick to work which does not suit him because he is unable to perceive his own unfitness although he feels it, or because he feels that to quit would be a surrender, an acknowledgment of failure, when in reality it would be a step in the right direction.

Take for example the roving and the settled type. There is a kind of man who likes to catch the same car to work every morning, to buy a cigar at the same stand, and open his desk at exactly the same time. He glories in the regularity and method of his employment. If such a man is sent out on the road, he becomes flustered and worried, and complains that his work lacks continuity. This type of man is essentially settled, and his great need in life is to find a job that fits him, and then stick to it.

But there is another sort of man who loathes this regular routine. It bores him beyond expression, and he takes every opportunity to vary it. Often he will decide that he must conquer his restlessness and settle down, which he does to the impairment of his own efficiency. Or perhaps he will become a "floater", moving endlessly from one job to another. There is hardly a trade or profession that does not know this type. Very often, too, the floater is a man of unusual ability of whom his associates say that he would make a great success if he would settle down. But they are wrong. Wandering is to him a mental necessity. He would make a good railroad engineer, or perhaps a sailor, or a traveling salesman, or a war correspondent, or a post-office inspector—anything that would afford him the stimulus of changing scene and event.

So vocational guidance is far more than a new educational method. It is a nation-wide movement toward the elimination of a great social waste—the waste of human energy in uncongenial work.

Moslem Civilization After The War

By Marmaduke Pickthall

The word pan-Islamism is of recent coinage, and properly denotes the conscious effort for united progress made by educated Moslems of late years. I hear it referred to as a danger here in England; but I think it the most hopeful movement of our day deserving the support of all enlightened people, and particularly of the British Government, since a British Government inspired it in the first place. People now seem to forget that the present German "pan-Islamic" policy was once ours. Our rulers, in their slumbers, let it drop, and Germany was quick to snap it up. The only difference is that Disraeli's great constructive Eastern policy, of which pan-Islamism was the cornerstone, was framed for peace, while the German adaptation of it has been framed for war.

Disraeli was a seer, and his successors were mere opportunists: that is the tragedy. To the seer a century seems not too long to wait for the success of a great project which shall benefit humanity. For the opportunist if a plan is not at once successful it has failed. Only a generation had elapsed between Disraeli and the Turkish revolution, which fully justified his policy, but in that generation his whole policy had been reversed. It may seem strange that anybody should connect Disraeli with the Turkish revolution, but the connection is quite natural and real. When the Sultan Abdul Hamid II. suspended Midhat Pasha's Constitution, which he had sworn before ascending the throne to respect and defend, Disraeli's fame was at its height; Disraeli stood for England in the East. From that day forth for thirty years the Turkish people were cut off from free intercourse with Europe. Oppressed by the most cruel despotism they had ever known, they naturally hankered after the old Liberal regime, which had been to a great extent the work of England. The Young Turks, when they first founded their Committee of Union and Progress—the most wonderful secret society in the world—looked back to the days of England's friendship; and when they had achieved their revolution, they all went mad in their enthusiasm for the name of England. They thought it was still the England of Disraeli, still the friend of Eastern progress.

It is true that the meeting of the late King Edward with the Tsar at Reval in June, 1908, was the immediate cause of the Turkish revolution, which but for that would probably have been delayed three years. The discussion at that meeting of a plan of government for Macedonia, which would have meant the practical loss of the province, and a rumor that a scheme for the partition of the whole Ottoman Empire was in discussion by the powers, alarmed the Young Turks that not a moment must be lost if they would save their country. But the attributed part of England in those projects to her hatred of the Hamidian tyranny which they, too, hated. "Even England turns against us," was their cry. And when they had overthrown the despotism, disbanded the enormous army of the Sultan's spies, established human rights once more in Turkey and proclaimed a nationality which should be independent of religious differences—the very preaching in the East—they thought that England would protect them as Disraeli wished.

But England, as one now sees pretty clearly, having contracted hard and fast alliances was much embarrassed by the great ovation accorded to her by the Turkish nationalists. She did her best to save them off, at first benevolently; then, as they still kept pestering, with crowing irritation; criticizing in a captious manner every act of the committee, and supporting no one except Kiamil Pasha, a very old man whose only recommendation as a Minister was his complete servility to England's rulers. Nevertheless, in 1913, after the Balkan war, the Young Turks wished England to assume a virtual protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire. They actually wanted a British dictator and British officials to control all State departments (the army included) for a term of years. Yet people say that they have always been pro-German!

What will be the fate of this new Moslem civilization since England has abandoned her own offspring? It has its pride already, born of calumny and persecution; and I do not think that Germany will win it over. Even should that power succumb, leaving Turkish territory, she will probably behave in such a manner as to alienate the Moslems. The new civilization will therefore turn against Europe as a whole. At first it clung to Europe, begging help. No power on earth can crush it; of that I am convinced. By setting up a bogus Sultanate in Egypt, and disclosing her intention to set up a bogus Caliphate, England has but made the issue clear to all Mohammedans. Egypt stands for "Christian" civilization imposed upon a Moslem country, efficient, almost perfect in mechanical ways, but without the slightest moral value for the people. Turkey stands for Moslem civilization, just beginning, as yet imperfect, inefficient in many respects, but of incalculable moral value to the Moslem world. By destroying Turkey and exalting Egypt in its place, England seems to say that Moslems are not to be allowed to advance in the one way in which true progress can be made by them.

An example of real Moslem progress made by Turkey, supported and encouraged by a power of Europe, would have diselled Mohammedan fanaticism, which is largely the result of unjust usage. I leave it to the reader's judgment to decide whether or no the present treatment is calculated to produce the same result. Germany, if she should succeed in saving Turkey,

would have a great opportunity, and I, for one, sincerely hope that she would use it better than my country has employed her many opportunities for promoting Eastern progress. But I do not really think that any power of Europe at the present day is sufficiently independent of the influence of high finance to forego the ruthless exploitation of a country for the good of its inhabitants, even though such self-restraint were certain to secure them in the future an unbounded influence. And Moslems have their pride. They do not suffer exploitation gladly. Europe as a whole will seem their enemy no less if Germany wins than if she loses.

If England and her allies are victorious and Turkey is divided up, then we shall have to deal with a much fiercer nationalism than has ever yet appeared in Eastern lands—a nationalism for the first time organized upon a pan-Islamic basis and allied with European revolutionaries. Moslem civilization, which we thought to crush, will thrive in spite of us and in our very midst. The Committee of Union and Progress, from a purely Turkish institution, will become a great world power with agents everywhere.

Montessori Training

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Minding Your Own Business An Art

By Dorothy Dix

A MAN asked me the other day what I considered the finest art in the world.

To this I promptly responded: "The art of minding your own business," and I added with a sigh, "It's an art that seems to be beyond the grasp of my own sex."

And that is a sad, sad truth. Women

can learn anything else except to let other people run their own affairs. That's as much beyond the average woman as a flight to the stars. It takes a woman of heroic mould to arrive at the point of grace when she can behold another individual making a pie without thrusting her finger in it.

Woman is a great original and unconstructed Butinsky. She has always been like that. She was built that way. And it has always been her bane. She has broken her heart over other people's sorrow. She has lain awake at night and lost sleep over other people's worries.

She has bankrupted herself paying other people's debts. She has brought on nervous prostration trying to run other people's lives. She has stirred up more heart burnings and jealousy and bitterness and strife by not minding her own business than have been caused by anything else in the world.

Of course, there are men meddlers, but they are few and far between. The mania for interfering in other people's business is distinctly feminine. The average man feels that he has got about all that he can manage with his own affairs, and trouble enough of his own without borrowing his neighbor's.

The average woman attends to her business in the intervals when she isn't worrying about why the Browns don't send their children to the public school

instead of to a private one, when Brown is only on a salary, and how the Smiths can afford a new automobile this season.

And the queerest part of it all is that by some quirk of feminine logic this unwarranted butting into other people's affairs is accounted a virtue by her instead of a vice.

A woman's definition of selfishness is an individual who attends strictly to his own business, and who doesn't interfere with advice when other people are in trouble, nor prescribe on his own hook for a sick person.

This inability to attend to her own business and leave other people to run theirs, without any assistance from her, goes a long way toward explaining why women so often fall in their undertakings. For instance, it is the principal reason why so many women break down physically. They try to carry the universe on their shoulders.

They could manage well enough with their own work, and bear with sufficient fortitude their own troubles, but when they add to that the accumulated afflictions of everybody with whom they are acquainted, they collapse under the burden of woe.

It is doubtless a pity that Mrs. Jones should be such a poor manager and so wasteful and extravagant. It is much to be regretted that young Blank does not go to work and support his widowed mother. It is a crying shame that the Gray baby should be fed on sauerkraut and beer instead of sterilized milk, but, after all, the other women in the neighborhood are not responsible for these affairs, and there isn't a blessed thing they can do about them, so why should they worry. Yet they do.

There isn't a wife and mother for blocks around who isn't wearing herself into a frazzle over the way the Joneses and the Blanks and the Grays of their communities conduct their households, and all to no purpose, for the Joneses and the Blanks and the Grays don't want their advice, and won't have it at any price.

Of course, when there is any need

of a Solomon, every woman feels capable of speaking right up and answering the call, but it is well to occasionally reflect that other people are almost as capable of running their own affairs as we would be. This is always a surprise to us, but it is a fact nevertheless.

There was probably never a marriage when everybody in the community didn't feel that they could have made a much more judicious selection for both parties than they had made for themselves, yet divorce is comparatively rare. Everyone of us is dead sure that we could bring up everybody else's children much better than they are doing it, yet other people's children seem to turn out about as well as our own.

We women really afflict ourselves about these matters. We are reduced to tears because Sallie Peters is going to marry the man she wants instead of the man whom we think would suit her. He aggravates our souls because Mrs. Perkins lets her baby play in the back yard with the cat instead of having it folding paper mats at the kindergarten. If the sympathy we lavish on people who don't need it nor desire it, and the amount of energy we expend on other people's affairs could be applied to our own business, we should all be shining examples of success.

People are always wondering what the lure of city life is. Its main attraction is that in a big city you are delivered from interfering neighbors. We never get to know people well enough for them to advise us, and there is such great peace and happiness in being permitted to manage our own affairs in our own way that it compensates for every ill city people suffer. The millennium will have arrived when we all learn to mind our own business. But it will be an Eveless Eden without a single woman in it.

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"Rusticide" ready for use.
Black Bituminous Coating for
use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water,
chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

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Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all
iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur,
carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for
ironwork structures in tidal waters where the
combined influences of immersion, weather and
sun have to be combated.

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"DEL MONTE" Tomato Soup
" " Peas with chicken en casserole
" " Corn with roast beef
" " Asparagus—French dressing
" " Peaches with lady fingers
Kona Coffee—St. Charles Cream.
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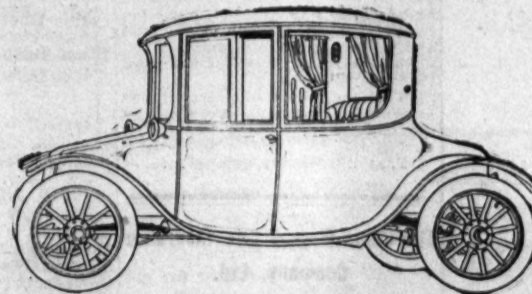
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On View In Our Showroom

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 30, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Max. Dollars: Market rate: 72.40
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Bar Silver: 1931
Copper Cash: 1931
Sovereigns:
buying rate, @ 3-0 1/4 - Tls. 6.62
Exch. @ 72.6 - Mex. 9.12
Peking Bar: 346
Native Interest: .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 33 1/2
Bank rate of discount: 5%
Market rate of discount: 5%
1 m.s.: 5%
3 m.s.: 5%
6 m.s.: 5%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.: 28.23
Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.23
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. 47 1/2
Consols: 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 3-0 1/4
Demand: 3-0 1/4
India: T.T. 22 1/2
Paris: T.T. 22 1/2
Demand: 22 1/2
New York: T.T. 71 1/2
Demand: 71 1/2
Hongkong: T.T. 71 1/2
Japan: T.T. 70 1/2
Batavia: T.T. 17 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London: 4 m.s. Ctds. 3-1 1/4
London: 4 m.s. Docy. 3-1 1/4
London: 6 m.s. Ctds. 3-1 1/4
London: 6 m.s. Docy. 3-1 1/4
Paris: 4 m.s. 452
New York: 4 m.s. 74 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£ 100. Tls. 5.66
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs: 4.88
" 1-Marks: 4.09
Gold 1-Hk. Tls. 1.20
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen: 1.67
" 1-Ruppes: 2.33
" 1-Koules: 2.73
" 1-Mex. \$: 1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars: 72.125
Chinese Dollars: 72.0375
On Peking, Demand: 105
On Tientsin, Demand: 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand: 30 1/2
On Hankow, Demand: 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand: 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand: 73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand: 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand: 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand: 71 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins: 71 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton: 71 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels: 71 1/2

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, May 30, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Banks: 730.00
Hall and Holtz: 115.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Butes Tls. 1.90
Chemicals Tls. 2.12 1/2
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.00
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.50
Kamuntings Tls. 8.25
Karans Tls. 17.00
Senawang Tls. 19.00
Almas Tls. 14.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00
Direct Business Reported
S. M. C. 6% 1912 debts Tls. 98.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00
Cathays (ord.) Tls. 2.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, May 30, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Trams Tls. 87.50 cash
Tanah Murah Tls. 9.00 cash
Cathay "O" Tls. 2.25 cash

Direct

Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.00 cash
S. M. C. 6% Debts Tls. 97.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Weeks and Co. Pay 8 Per Cent

A dividend of 8 per cent was declared at the annual meeting of shareholders in Weeks and Co., Ltd., held at the head offices, yesterday. Mr. L. J. Cubitt presided, supported by Messrs. H. M. Little (director) and T. E. Trueman (secretary). There were 6,587 shares represented.

The chairman said: "The report and accounts have been in the possession of shareholders for some time and I presume, therefore, you would wish me to follow the usual custom and dispense with reading them now."

Your chairman last year opened his speech by saying: "The year under review has been exceptional because of the unusual difficulties which have been created by the war."

I can now say that the difficulties my predecessor referred to have been increased and multiplied during the year which closed on February 29 last.

With this knowledge, I am sure the shareholders will agree with the directors that the result, as shown in the accounts, can be considered highly satisfactory. The sales have increased considerably and have yielded a correspondingly larger profit.

The bad and doubtful debts actually written off amount to \$705.34, but the directors have thought it wise to add to that sum a reserve of \$1,500 against unforeseen contingencies and these two amounts make the \$2,205.34 shown in the accounts. During the year, sums aggregating \$497.43 of the amount written off last year for bad and doubtful debts have been recovered.

There is a profit on the Shanghai property account, but the Hankow property account shows a loss, which was inevitable during the time the new building was in course of construction and the money invested consequently unproductive for the time being. This loss has been minimized by obtaining the consent of the debenture trustees to the temporary transfer of the unused debenture funds to the credit of our current fuel account and by crediting the Hankow property account with the interest at 7%, which would otherwise have been paid to the bank as interest on the overdraft.

The typhoon of last July did a considerable amount of damage to our factory roof and the opportunity was taken to make some desirable alterations and add a platform for drying timber, also a large room in which carpets and furniture can be cleaned by the vacuum process.

I will now ask you to turn to the balance sheet. The net liability to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is \$80,552.88, against \$166,726.69 last year, but to this year's overdraft must be added the balance of amount temporarily transferred from the debenture funds, making a total of \$105,273.33. This is \$53,355.35 less than last year, while the value of our floating assets is only \$7,636.62 less.

For several years, an item has appeared in the balance sheet of \$5,643.83 as "property exchange reserve account." This year, the heading has been changed to "exchange fluctuation account" and the amount brought up to \$2,000.00.

The property additions and improvements are written off at the rate of 20% per annum. The new building at Hankow is now practically completed. The store was opened to business on February 1, and the residential flats have since been let.

In conclusion, I would like to express, on behalf of the directors, their appreciation of the excellent work done by the staff, which for a considerable time has been short-handed. Later on, I shall have pleasure in giving more tangible effect to this appreciation, by asking the meeting to vote a bonus to the foreign staff.

Our secretary, Mr. Studd, who is now Captain in the 7th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was serving in France during the greater part of last year and was wounded and sent back to England, but I am happy to say he is again fit and well and taking his share of duty.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed." Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. M. Little.

"That a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent be paid; \$15,000 written off buildings; \$10,000 placed to reserve and the balance of \$9,992.34 be carried forward to next account." Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. M. Little.

"That Mr. H. M. Little be elected a director of the company." Proposed by Mr. A. H. Hide, seconded by Mr. J. Valentine.

"That Mr. L. J. Cubitt be re-elected a director of the company." Proposed by Mr. H. G. Evans, seconded by Mr. J. Valentine.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company." Proposed by Mr. P. M. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. C. H. Butler.

"That a sum not exceeding 5% on the total amount of the annual salaries of the foreign staff of the company be placed at the disposal of the directors, for distribution by them, at their discretion, to the members of the foreign staff." Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. C. Craddock.

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Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

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Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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OUTLOOK NOT BRIGHT FOR JAPAN TEA TRADE

Season Opens With Prices Low For Export—Buyers Won't Raise Figure

On the prospects of this year's tea trade, it is reported that the Japanese farmers, the refiners and the merchants all believed that in view of the rise in price of general commodities, the price of tea would also be higher than it was last year, says the Japan Advertiser. But when the trade was opened, it was found that prices were cheaper by about 10 per cent for the first-class goods, and the foreign buyers are very strong in their efforts to keep the price down. The foreign buyers appear to insist

Hankow Tea Export

The export to May, 25 as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

Hankow Tea, Klunking Tea, Re-exports

Season 1916 X 17 396 lbs. 154,651 lbs.

19 5 X 16 1,152,236 889,989

1914 X 15 3,203,820 1,186,635

Total 1916-17. Total 1915-16. Total 1914-15.

Via Shanghai, To Great Britain, 60,897 lbs. 1,023,192 lbs. 1,841,112 lbs.

United States and Canada, 148,264 415,312 415,312

Continent, 671,427 671,427 671,427

Russia in Europe, 34,729 447,775 272,596

do via North, 824,329 62,871 62,871

Shanghai, 59,287 52,865 75,517

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, May 24.—The following returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

Cowhides, Best selected, 52.00 2,638

Seconds, 42.50 2,638

Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs, 20.00 620

2 10-60, 16.00 620

Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2 lbs., 12.49

50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair, (Pieces) 12.49

White China Grass, Wuchang & Co. Poochi (Hemp or Ramie) 326

Sinhan and-or Chayau 326

Green China Grass, Szechuen, 326

Jute (Abutilon) 326

White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre, 13.00 1,524

Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre, 10.40 1,524

Animal Tallow, 15.00 1,312

Gallnuts, Usual shape, 29.00 830

Cotton Lihoo, 22.00 830

chansi, 16.75 5,73

Black Bristles, Riffings 2 1/2" 3 1/2" 3 1/2" 3 1/2" 4" 105.00 373

4 1/2" 4 1/2" 4 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6" 105.00 373

6 6 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 100% 3.90 29,638

Yellow Beans, 1.88 3,068

Broad Beans, 1.80 3,068

Sesamum Seed Oil, 7.95 65

Groundnuts (with shells), 2.68 690

(shelled), 8.70 690

Wood Oil, 9.60 16,956

Tea Oil, 9.00 50

Bean Oil, 7.40 1,147

Rape Oil, 6.99

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital: £220,899

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Secretaries and General Managers,

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SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B. 725 B.

Chartered 232

Russo-Asiatic 250 B.

Cathay, ordy. 215 B.

Cathay, pref. 6 S.

Marine Insurances

Canton 5400

North China 170 S.

Union of Canton 3645

Yangtze 3285

Fire Insurances

China Fire 1156 B.

Hongkong Fire 3370.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 123

Indo-China Def. 975 S.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 14 B.

Koehlin Tug Tls. 50

Koehlin Tug Tls. 19 S.

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Oriental Cons. 354

Philippine Tls. 2 S.

Raub Tls. 2 3/8 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 114 B.

New Eng. Works Tls. 72.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 35.

Hongkong Wharf Tls. 37 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 90 B.

China Land Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land Tls. 90 B.

Wahaiwai Land Tls. 3

Central Stores Tls. 3 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 30 B.

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

E-w. Pref. Tls. 184

International Tls. 100 B.

International Tls. 45 B.

International Tls. 70.

International Tls. 32 1/2 B.

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 82 1/2

Kung Yik Tls. 14

Yangtze Tls. 5

Yangtze Tls. 106

Industrials

Anglo-German Bry. 995 N.

Butler Tls. 23 N.

China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.

China Sugar Tls. 100 B.

Green Island Tls. 30 1/2 B.

Langkai Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Major Bros. Tls. 130 B.

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 130 B.

Stores

Hall & Holtz Tls. 115 Sa.

Llewellyn Tls. 80

Lane, Crawford Tls. 392 B.

Mourie Tls. 335

Watson Tls. 37 1/2 B.

Weeks Tls. 116.00 x d. S.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.

Amberst Tls. 1.00 B.

Anglo-Java Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6 B.

Ayer Tawarong Tls. 37 1/2 B.

Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Bute Tls. 1.90 Sa.

Chemor United Tls. 2.12 1/2 B.

Chempedak Tls. 13 B.

Cheng Tls. 3 1/2 B.

Consolidated Tls. 4.10

Dominion Tls. 13 B.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 55, Broad Street, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Hastings Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.R.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
 W. Fox Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Hloho Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Kiang Saigon
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
 Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Head Office: PARIS.
 Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
 Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtse Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Fouchery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankow Phnom-Penh

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London Office: 3, Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
 JEAN JADOT.
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 18,000,000
 \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman)
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
 Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
 Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
 Canton Lyons Shanghai
 Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
 Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000
 Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,735,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay Haifa Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau)
 Chiofo Nicolayowak Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) o-A
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Savings Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI,
 Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,350,000

Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
 All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
 Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
 Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880).

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,400,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshin London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liao yang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Shanghai
 Dally Nagasaki Tientsin
 Hankow Mukden Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokyo
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau
 Honolulu Osaka
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHIO CHEN, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
 Bombay Howrah Madras
 Calcutta Kandy Penang
 Colombo Karachi Port Louis
 Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
 Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
 Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
 Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.

7 Nanjing Road, 9753

Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Golds 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Golds 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabala

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG,
 Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarag

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Bombay Milan Soerabaya

Calcutta Moscow Sydney

Cheribon New York Tokyo

Hongkong Osaka Vladivostok

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 1 1/2 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHIO CHEN, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital .Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

Nanking School and Club Activities

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, May 29.—During May and June the Nanking community develops a condition of feverish activity, a sort of grand effort before the summer fitting. Some of the most interesting events are as follows:

Monday evening, May 15, the foreign school children enacted "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The grove and embankment forming part of the lawn in front of the home of Mrs. Meigs and Mrs. Molland, formed an ideal stage. The acting was good, the costumes and dancing were beautiful.

Prof. Price and his faithful assistants deserve great credit for producing an entertainment so delightful and at the same time contributing an element so important to the education of the children themselves.

On May 4, the Dramatic Club of the University gave a Chinese Drama called "The Patriot." It was voted a great success. A comedy by the same actors is promised for commencement week.

Nanking Associates
At the annual meeting and strawberry supper of the Nanking Association on the evening of May 19, which was largely attended, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, Rev. G. H. Malone; Vice-President, Rev. John Magee; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hamilton; Treasurer, Mr. C. S. Settlemyer. The report of the Church Committee was encouraging. The community, in addition to our local preachers, has had the privilege of hearing during the past year Rev. H. W. Luce, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Bishop W. S. Lewis, Bishop J. W. Bashford, Rev. C. E. Darwent, Rev. F. B. Bible, Bishop F. R. Graves, Rev. Jas. Cochran, Rev. D. W. Richardson, Rev. Chas. Ogilvie, Bishop H. L. Root.

The attendance at the afternoon services is good and its influence is enlarging. The Sunday school, held

at the school house, reported an average attendance of 52. The total contributions for the year were \$443.16. The report observes that the possibilities of the English services have been realized but in part, and appeals for more earnest, united effort during the year to come. It is determined to hold services without break during the summer months.

Musical Club's Final Session

On May 26, the Nanking Musical Club held their final meeting for the current school year, at the home of Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Martin. The program was made up of selections from living composers. Refreshments were served.

On May 27, the University Glee Club gave their closing and best entertainment of the year. Mr. Gardner Tewksbury, the capable director of this organization was given a banner by the membership. Mr. Tewksbury will graduate from the University this spring. He will continue his studies in America. The proceeds from this entertainment, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, will be devoted to Y.M.C.A. purposes, mainly to help continue the five "people's schools" which they are conducting in Nanking.

List of Commencements

The list of commencements and other public events as corrected and brought up to date is as follows:—

June 9th, Foreign School (Hillcrest) closes.
June the 13th, 10 a.m., Commencement Exercises Quaker School (Miss Stanley's), in Quaker Chapel.
June the 13th, close of session of Theological Seminary. (No graduates).
June the 14th, Commencement Exercises of Women's Union Bible Training School, Quaker Chapel, 10 a.m. Address by Dr. W. H. Yang.
June the 15th, close of Language School.
June the 15th, 10 a.m., Commencement Exercises of Union Bible Women's Institute (under charge of Miss Lucas and Miss Kelly).

ment Exercises of Union Bible Women's Institute (under charge of Miss Lucas and Miss Kelly).

June the 17th, 10 a.m., Commencement Exercises of the Hitt Training School (Miss Peters).

June the 18th, Baccalaureate Sunday, University of Nanking. Address by Dr. P. W. Kuo, 10 a.m.

June the 19th (Monday), 10 a.m. Commencement Day, University of Nanking. Address by Rev. Cheng Ching-I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart of the Y.M.C.A. recently left for the U. S. A. Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner of the University (Medical School), Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Laessle, and Mrs. Remington are to sail on June 3.

May Tax Securities Kept From Treasury

McKenna Says Offer of U. S. Investments Has Dwindled To Mere Trickle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved that an additional income-tax of 2/- in the pound be placed on foreign securities privately held which the Treasury is willing to purchase. He explained that the supply of American securities offered to the Government has dwindled to a trickle, principally because a spur is required to remind people of their duty to their country. He was convinced that this step would be successful, but, if not, he would ask for further powers, even to 20/- in the pound.

The Chancellor also announced that he proposed to move an amendment to the Finance Bill, exempting from income tax, in respect of 5 per cent. Exchequer bonds, persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, irrespective of their conditions of domicile.

British Patriotic League

Name	Tls.	\$
T. Mellows (16th).....	10.00	10.00
C. D. Murphy (12th).....	5.00	5.00
A. Eveleigh	50.00	50.00
G. H. Cole	30.00	30.00
F. D. Goddard (2nd).....	100.00	100.00
John A. Hayes	50.00	50.00
T. Mellows (17th).....	10.00	10.00
C. D. Murphy (13th).....	5.00	5.00
Chait Singh (2nd)	5.00	5.00
Brian Singh (2nd)	5.00	5.00
Bishan Singh (2nd).....	5.00	5.00

Previously acknowledged £219.0.0 \$9,478.00 \$5,040.14

£219.0.0 \$9,708.00 \$5,085.14

Eric M. Ross,
Hon. Treasurer.

Postpone Whitsun Holidays 2 Months

Munition Workers Meet Lloyd George's Appeal Not To Curtail Output

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—After a private conference with Mr. Lloyd George, the representatives of the Labor unions and munition-workers have unanimously recommended that the Whitsuntide holidays be postponed for two months.

Regular Branch Of Navy Y.M.C.A. Agreed Upon for Shanghai

International Committee Provides Two Secretaries And \$500 Gold Annually

The members of the Shanghai community who have been interested in the work in behalf of the American blue-jacket ashore in this port are gratified at the large use that is being made of the building known as the Hanbury House which during the period of the war and the consequent absence of the British blue-jackets, has been turned over for the use of the Navy Y. M. C. A.

After four o'clock in the afternoon when the men are given liberty the building is a very busy one and men from the ships crowd "the place" to take advantage of the billiards, the refreshment and dining room, the reading rooms and the dormitories. It is not uncommon to have several hundred men use the place during the course of an afternoon and evening. On Sunday afternoons a special program is provided, oftentimes the men themselves taking the leading part.

Word has come from the Army and Navy Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America that the request of the Shanghai Committee to make it a regular branch of the work of that Committee has been granted and now Shanghai is made one of a chain of Associations which that Committee is assisting to operate extending from Brooklyn to Olongapo. This recognition comes from the visit which was made by Mr. Tichenor, representing the International Committee, who spent a part of last year making a careful study of the needs of the American blue-jacket in the Far East.

Mr. Tichenor's report which was officially adopted makes Shanghai a regular Navy Y.M.C.A. This port becomes the headquarters of the Navy work for the Asiatic fleet. This means the location of Mr. Swartz in Shanghai and with him another secretary to assist. The new secretary will arrive in Shanghai as soon as he can be appointed and sent out. In addition to providing the salary and support of these two men, the International Committee makes a contribution of \$500 to the annual budget. In return for this consideration the local Committee of Management agree to give direction to the work and to provide not less than \$10,000 each year towards the current expenses. It is expected that the local committee and friends of the work will be able without difficulty to secure this amount.

Some consideration must soon be given to the matter of permanent quarters for the building used at present will revert to the British Navy men at the close of the European war when the British blue-jackets again comes to Shanghai. Ways and means are being discussed by which a building may be erected to care for the needs in an adequate way. Such buildings are now located at Manila, for the American army, at Olongapo, for the Navy, on the Canal Zone and at the principal ports in America where sections of the American fleet make their rendezvous. These buildings contain gymnasium, swimming pool, game rooms, dormitories, library in addition to dining rooms and all that goes to interest and command the attention of the American service men away from home. It would be a great boon to Shanghai to possess such a building and to have it well managed as one of the permanent institutions.

TENNANT'S SON INJURED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—Mr. H. J. Tennant's son Henry, who is in the Royal Flying Corps, was severely injured in a flying accident in Kent, yesterday morning. His pilot, Captain Grimes-Jones, was killed.

KING TO VISIT FORCES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—The King is visiting Portsmouth and other naval and military centers, returning to London on Wednesday.

Lloyd George Going On Visit to Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—Mr. Lloyd George continued negotiations with the Irish leaders during the week end. He hopes to go to Ireland during the recess and it is understood that he will visit Belfast.

SMUTS IS UNCHECKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—Brigadier Northey reported on the 25th that his troops have advanced twenty miles into German territory on the whole of Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The enemy are retreating towards New Langenburg.

General Smuts reports that a column has occupied Same, on the Uambara railway, while another column has occupied Lesara, 18 miles to the west, the enemy withdrawing southwards.

SPAIN AS MEDIATOR

Japanese papers carry the following despatch:

San Francisco, May 22.—A Madrid despatch states that rumor has it that the King of Spain will propose to the belligerents to conclude peace.

Wilson, Peace And Prosperity, Is Slogan

Washington, May 15.—"Wilson, Peace, and Prosperity," is to be the slogan of the Democratic party during the Presidential election this year, if the attempt to nominate the President for a second term is successful.

It has been announced that Professor John Howell Westcott, of Princeton University, has been selected to make the nominating speech on behalf of Woodrow Wilson at the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis on June 14. The keynote of his speech is to be "Peace and Prosperity," and the platform of the party is to follow this closely in tone.

John Howell Westcott has been a member of the faculty of Princeton University since 1885, previous to which time he practised law at Philadelphia for four years. He was at Princeton with President Wilson, studied at Leipzig and Paris, and has written a number of work on the Latin classics.

News Brevities

The Shanghai branch of the Patriotic League will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the British Supreme Court Room. Steps toward the relief of Belgian children will be considered.

For the benefit of members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. H. K. Chow, of the Commercial Press, is repeating the lecture and demonstration which he recently gave of his newly invented Chinese typewriter, an account of which recently appeared in this paper. The lecture will begin at 8.15 tonight in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall of the Association, 120 Seetuen Road. Friends who desire to attend may do so without previously applying for a ticket. There is no charge.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU "DOWN"												ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI "UP"											
STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Local	Mixed	Fast	Slow	Coast	Express	Local	Mixed	Fast	Slow	Coast	Express	Local	Mixed	Fast	Slow	Coast	Express	Local	Mixed	Fast	Slow	Coast	Express
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	11.30	1.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	4.50	6.00	Zah Kou	dep.	7.30	8.20	9.25	10.30	1.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	4.50	6.00
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	12.40	1.02	1.17	2.32	3.47	4.52	6.02	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.50	10.55	1.02	1.17	2.32	3.47	4.52	6.02
Lo Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.30	12.45	1.05	1.20	2.35	3.50	5.00	6.10	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.56	10.01	11.06	1.05	1.20	2.35	3.50	5.00	6.10
Lo Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	12.30	1.45	1.07	1.22	2.37	3.52	5.02	6.12	Yeh Tai	arr.	8.52	10.11	11.16	12.21	1.07	1.22	2.37	3.52	5.02	6.12
Lo Shai	dep.	10.11	11.25	12.53	1.19	1.19	1.34	2.49	4.04	5.14	6.24	Lo Shai	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	1.47	1.15	1.47	2.62	3.77	4.87	5.97
Yeh Tai	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.48	1.48	1.63	2.78	3.93	5.03	6.13	Lo Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	2.65	3.80	4.90	6.00
Yeh Tai	dep.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	2.37	2.52	4.07	5.22	6.32	7.42	Lo Shai	dep.	10.09	11.43	1.45	2.15	1.45	2.15	3.30	4.45	5.55	7.05
Chang An	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	2.53	3.08	4.23	5.38	6.48	7.58	Lo Shai	arr.	7.40	10.12	1.15	1.45	1.15	1.45	2.60	3.75	4.85	5.95
Chang An	dep.	9.33	11.33	1.17	2.50	2.50	3.05	4.20	5.35	6.45	7.55	Lo Shai	dep.	8.15	10.35	1.38	2.08	1.38	2.08	3.23	4.38	5.48	6.58
Hangchow	arr.	11.15	12.33	2.30	3.53	3.53	4.08	5.23	6.38	7.48	8.58	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.23	11.23	1.26	1.56	1.26	1.56	3.11	4.26	5.36	6.46
Zah Kou	arr.	11.30	12.58	2.43	4.47	4.47	4.62	5.77	6.92	8.02	9.12	Zah Kou	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.35	2.05	1.35	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.45	6.55
Zah Kou	dep.	11.55	12.57	3.05	5.09	5.09	5.24	6.39	7.54	8.64	9.74	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.55	2.58	3.28	2.58	3.28	4.43	5.53	7.03	8.13

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU												ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO											
STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS						STATIONS					
14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	Zah Kou	dep.	9.00	11.30	1.35	2.05	9.00	11.30	1.35	2.05	3.10	4.10
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	2.18	3.18	4.18	5.18	6.18	7.18	Hangchow	arr.	9.19	11.49	1.54	2.24	9.19	11.49	1.54	2.24	3.29	4.29
Hangchow	dep.	8.04	10.34	12.14	1.49	2.29	3.29	4.29	5.29	6.29	7.29	Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	9.34	12.04	1.59	2.29	9.34	12.04	1.59	2.29	3.34	4.34
Hangchow	arr.	8.21	10.51	12.31	1.56	2.36	3.36	4.36	5.36	6.36	7.36	Zah Kou	arr.	9.37	12.07	2.02	2.32	9.37	12.07	2.02	2.32	3.37	4.37
Zah Kou	dep.	8.46	11.16	12.56	2.21	3.01	4.01	5.01	6.01	7.01	8.01	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.50	12.20	2.05	2.35	9.50	12.20	2.05	2.35	3.40	4.40

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up												Nanking To Shanghai—Down																							
STATIONS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	STATIONS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Fast	Local	Local	Class	Express	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express			Express	Fast	Local	Local	Class	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
SHANGHAI NORTH	.. dep.	7.35	8.00	8.00	10.30	1.05	1.45	5.30	11.00									Nanking Ferry	.. dep.	7.30			8.05	1.30	1.50	5.40	11.00								
Nanshan ..	.. arr.	8.08	8.31	10.56	1.28	1.48	5.50	6.00										NANKING ..	.. arr.	8.07			10.23	2.37	2.50	5.40	11.00						
Kunshan ..	.. dep.	8.23	10.38	11.45	1.45	1.55	7.00	7.00										CHINKIANG ..	.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47	2.50	5.40	11.00						
SOOCHOW	.. arr.	9.40	11.34	12.40	2.37	2.49	8.05	1.10										TANYANG ..	.. dep.	9.40			11.34	3.20	3.20	5.40	11.00							
..	.. dep.	9.50	11.44		2.45	2.59												CHANGCHOW	.. arr.	9.49			11.37	3.21	3.21	5.40	11.00								
WUSIH ..	.. dep.	10.40	12.58		3.27	3.43	2.08											WUSIH ..	.. dep.	10.40													
..	.. dep.	10.50	1.03		3.37	3.50	2.19											CHANGCHOW	.. dep.	10.57			1.05	4.19	4.19	5.40	11.00								
CHANGCHOW	.. arr.	11.40	2.05		4.18	4.27	2.14											WUSIH ..	.. arr.	11.48			1.14	2.19	2.19	5.40	11.00							
..	.. dep.	11.50	2.10	2.13	4.25		2.24											SOOCHOW ..	.. dep.	11.56			1.24	2.29	2.29	5.40	11.00							
TANYANG ..	.. arr.	12.45	3.00	3.19	4.11		2.00											NANKING	.. arr.	12.57			1.35	2.42	2.42	5.40	11.00							
..	.. dep.	12.48	3.08	3.22	4.11		2.00											..	.. dep.	12.57			1.35	2.42	2.42	5.40	11.00						
CHINKIANG	.. arr.	1.25	3.02	3.14	5.43		2.14											..	.. arr.	1.41			3.25	10.40	10.40	5.40	11.00						
..	.. dep.	1.33	3.08	3.24	5.51		2.21											..	.. dep.	1.48			3.32	10.40	10.40	5.40	11.00						
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18	7.00		2.00											..	.. arr.	2.53			3.35	11.00	11.00	5.40	11.00						
Nanking Ferry	..																	..	..
																		SHANGHAI NORTH	..				12.18	3.27	3.27	5.40	11.00								

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom at
135-136A SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
Friday, 2nd of June
at 4.30 p.m.

A Collection of Chinese Curios,
AS
Porcelain, Brasses, Bronzes, Jades,
Crystals, Ivory such as Vases, Bowls,
Incense Burners, Plates, Josses,
Figures, Ornaments, Bells, Buddhas,
Paint Carved Screens, 1 Very Old
Paint Carved Chinese bed with gold
inlaid, Candlesticks, Opium Pipes,
etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW
Catalogues on the Premises

The Chemor United Rubber
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at
a Meeting of the Board of Directors
held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it
was decided to pay an Interim
Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share
on the Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date. The
Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from 6th June to 15th
June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.
Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
whence guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE
Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

NOTICE

THE Central Stores, Ltd., Pro-
prietors of the Astor House, Palace
and Palace Annexe Hotels, beg to
announce that owing to the increase
in the cost of wines, liquors etc.,
the Tariff of the above Hotels will
be advanced accordingly, as from
the 1st of June.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY E. MORTON,
Managing Director.
9898-M-28.30 to J.1

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers
and the public in general that we
have this day sold our advertising
business to the Oriental Press.

We hope that our customers will
continue their favours to the new
Company, which, with an up-to-
date staff and facilities, can satis-
factorily carry out any orders
entrusted to them.

Chester, Cowen & Co.

Referring to the above advertise-
ment, we beg to inform the com-
mercial community that we have
taken over the Chester, Cowen &
Co. advertising business, which
will from now be carried on at
55/56 Avenue Edouard VII.

We beg to solicit the continu-
ance of the kind patronage extended
to such a large extent to Chester,
Cowen & Co., and assure our
customers of our best attention to
all orders entrusted to our care.

The Oriental Press.

9886-T.F.

Woolens, Worsted, Stuffs and
Cotton Tissues. Bradford
(England) Merchants, having
Excellent Connections with
Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China

Publicity Bureau,

421 Great Russell Street,

LONDON, W. C.

9692.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

9022

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for
the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Ormerod's "Flag" Brand
LEATHER BELTING

Extensive stocks of all sizes 1" to 6"

Stocked exclusively by

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the
Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION
NOTIFICATION No. 251.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES (066/11).

During the time from June FIRST to June TWENTIETH, 1916,
both days inclusive, the existing FREIGHT TARIFF RATES
for RICE, FLOUR and WHEAT will be reduced by FIFTY PER
CENT for shipments booked by official or private consignors from
any stations of this line for delivery at Tientsin.

The handling, etc. charges in connection with such shipments
will remain the same as heretofore.

BY ORDER

The Traffic Manager

9919-J-4

Tientsin, May 26th, 1916.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated

Ware and Cutlery

Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks....\$4.50
Dessert " " " " " 3.50
Tea Spoons " " " " " 1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 8.00
" " (Ivory " " " " " 5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 183 Szechuen Road,

Telephone No. 805.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....
Clerks.....
Typists.....
Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
Watchmen.....
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

9872

LOST

A DRAFT issued on the 3rd of
May, by The Yen Yuen Wei,
Chinchow 錦州威元會 for Tls.
3,000, due in seven days for The
Yen Yuen Wei, Shanghai, payable
to Ziang Kee, 祥記拾頭 has been
lost. The public are hereby warned
against negotiating the said draft,
as it has been declared null and void:

Yen Yuen Wei, Shanghai
for Chin Teh Tsen Sheng.

上海威元會代錦州威元會

9931 J-2

FOR RENT

during July and August, a cool
and well-furnished house, close to
Hongkew Park. Screened and
supplied with every convenience.

For terms, apply to Box 329, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9918-J-1

PIECE GOODS—Negotiations
can be opened immediately in
Shanghai with a sound established
firm of importers who are interest-
ed in adding these goods, and the
creating of separate Department
for same in conjunction with firm
of English Merchants. Apply to
Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

9896-M-28.30.31

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m.
daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m.
2.25 p.m.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

9878-M-26 to J-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Lady physician for
hospital during present physician's
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins,
Chinkiang.

WANTED: Japanese wash amah
to wash and iron lady's fine wear;
Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9920 J-1

WANTED, a young piano player
for a hotel. State salary required,
nationality and references. Apply
to Box 302, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9863-M-25 to 31

EDUCATIONAL

PIANO LESSONS given by an
experienced lady teacher. Will
also teach Chinese pupils. Apply to
Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

9908 J-1

A YOUNG lady wishes to give
Russian lessons. Charges moder-
ate. Apply to Box 318, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9892 M.28.30. to J.1.

AN EXPERIENCED Mandarin
teacher is open to give lessons in the
evening. Apply to Box 319, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9893-M.31

A LADY wishing to improve
piano sight reading will take hours
4 days a week at residence of
teacher; four handed practice. No
objection to student (lady). Write
giving terms and address to Box
322, THE CHINA PRESS.

9897-M-31

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Responses must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, large and small bed-
rooms, cool and airy, with first-class
board and attendance, in clean well-
kept boarding house about a block
from Bund. Phone and lift.
Terms very reasonable. Apply to
Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

9956 J-1

TO LET, near Hongkew Park,
flat of two rooms, facing south,
with kitchen and bathroom, large
verandah. Rent Tls. 30. Apply to
Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

9917 J-1

WESTERN DISTRICT to let,
at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally
cool house; comfortably furnished
bed-sitting room, facing south,
large verandah, also smaller room,
bathrooms attached. Garden,
tennis, telephone. Tram-station.
Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9895

TO LET: unfurnished, one large
bedroom with bathroom and one
sitting room, including electric
light, etc; moderate rental; Range
Road. Apply Box 275, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9818-c.o.d.-M-31

GERMAN boarding house; to let,
two rooms with board (cheap).
Table boarders. Mrs. Nielson,
328, Avenue Joffre.

9857-M.24 to 30

TO LET, two large well-furnish-
ed rooms and one small room
(excellent board), 23 North
Szechuen Road.

9853-M.24 to J.1

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens,
flat facing Park, three rooms, 1
bathroom. All comforts for sum-
mer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, furnished, by a German
couple, two large, cheerful rooms,
facing south, near French Park.
Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one almost new motor
cycle, free engine, 4 1/2 h.p., single
cylinder, Bosch magneto. Apply to
Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, one Violin,
"Stadivarius", high-toned. Apply
to Box 339, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled
victoria, with new rubber tyres.
Price moderate. Apply to Box 311,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9879-M.26 to 31

DELAGE FOR SALE, 10-12
h.p., 2-seater, with dickey. In
excellent condition. Complete with
5 oil and gas lamps. Apply to Box
303, THE CHINA PRESS.

9876-M.26 to 31

FOR SALE; Hupmobile car.
Recently overhauled; new hood
and running board. Can be tried
by appointment. Apply to Box
315, THE CHINA PRESS.

9888-M.27 to J.1.

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier
motor-cycles, 3 1/2 h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly
suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to
Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11